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PUBLIC DEFALCATIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN, OF OHIO.

In House of Representatives, January 17, 1835.—On the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout.

[Continued.]

While I am on this subject, it will not be improper to notice some curious circumstances of a national character which seem, if not to partake of the supervision of which I have been speaking, at least to have all the characteristics of retributive justice. I allude, sir, to the rejection of the distinguished and talented statesman & accomplished gentleman who now fills the Executive chair of these United States. It will be remembered, that, during the late Administration, General Jackson nominated, in the recess of Congress, Martin Van Buren minister to the Court of St. James. The Senate of the United States—having a majority at that time opposed to the Administration and the Democratic party, but since reformed by the people—rejected the nomination, and Mr. Van Buren was of course called home. What followed? Why, the people, the freemen of the country, elected him Vice President of the United States; elected him to the second office within their gift; placed him in that same Senate, to preside over the same men who, for party purposes, narrow party considerations, had rejected him. What a triumph of principle and retributive justice? But the laudable and popular indignation for such base injustice did not stop there. Popular love and popular confidence, which he had honestly earned, gave him the highest station within the gift of the American people—a station which he is now filling with honor to himself, dignity to his office, and to the highest and best interests of his country.

There is another little matter, of the same character, which I will just mention. It will be remembered that General Jackson nominated one Ben. Tappan, to the district judge of the State of Ohio—as sound a Democrat and as pure a patriot as ever honored the name, and, withal, of the first order of talents, and of the most unexceptionable deportment. This nomination, for party purposes, contracted grovelling selfish considerations, and for the gratification of a vindictiveness which can be found in no party except the sworn enemies of Democracy, was rejected. But what do you think the people have done, sir? They have placed the same Ben. Tappan in the seat of him by whose vote the nomination was rejected, and have consigned him (Ewing) who voted the rejection to perpetual and everlasting "solitude, and the desert wastes of water."—These things may not have been brought about by any providential interposition, but they evidently partake of that kind of retributive justice which is one of the attributes of Providence. I have said that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PRENTISS] brought forward the alarm of Belshazzar to portray the alarm of the President on hearing of the defeat of the Democracy of New York. I thank the gentleman for the classical allusion. I will try to make something of it for my purpose.

Sir, the conduct of the Federalists in 1837, on the reception of the news of their victories in several of the States, will well bear comparison with that of Sennacherib; and many other tyrants of his time, who were mere scourges in the hand of the Almighty to punish the wickedness and idolatry of mankind. In speaking of the sway of his power and of his conquests he said: "By the strength of my hand I have done it, and by my wisdom, for I am prudent; and I have removed the bonds of the people, and have robbed them of their treasures; and I put down the inhabitants like a vast man, and my hand hath found as a nest of riches of the people; and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped."

But this monarch, so august and wise in his own eyes, how did he appear in that of the Almighty? Only as a subaltern—a servant sent by his master—the rod of his anger, and the staff in his hand. The Almighty's design was to chastise his children, not to exterminate them; but Sennacherib had it in his heart to destroy and cut off all nations. What, then, will be the issue of this kind of contest between the designs of the Almighty and those of this prince. At the time he fancied himself already possessed of Jerusalem, the Almighty, with a single blast, disperses all his proud hopes, destroys in one night a hundred and four-score thousand of his troops—putting a hook in his nose, and a bridle in his lips, (as though he had been a wild beast,) he leads him back to his own dominions, covered with infamy, through

the midst of those nations, who, but a little before, had beheld him in all his pride and haughtiness. How was it with the Federalists in 1837, on hearing of their victories? These are the results of our strength; it is done by our own power, for we are mighty. One gentleman [Mr. CUSHING of Massachusetts] said, in substance, in the name of the rest of the Federalists, that the Democracy in Maine had fallen before the power of Federalism like grass before the scythe. But what did all this vain boasting amount to? We will see in the end. A Belshazzar feast was held at Fannell Hall—Daniel, (not the prophet) with all his officers and minions assembled, and, after being harangued by Daniel and other Federal high priests, retired to a place appointed, where the history of the times say there were twelve hundred and three score bottles of Champagne in readiness for the feast; all drank and all "breathed deeper and freer than they had ever done." But, in the midst of their revelling, a handwriting was seen on the wall, and when discovered, it disclosed the appalling fact that Missouri had closed her elections, and that the Democracy had gained a triumphant victory over the Federalists. This produced consternation and dismay. But the revellers received that kind of consolation that the queen-mother Nicotir gave her son Belshazzar—that was, that Missouri was expected to be Democratic. "Solitary and alone" ruled that State; all expected that the Federalists would be defeated. So they were comforted, and the feast went on. But hardly had they taken the next glass, when a voice thundered at the gates—the Federalists have been routed in Maine horse, foot, and dragons, and more than five thousand left dead on the field. Consternation had not time to subside, when a courier, rushed upon them with the intelligence that a battle had been fought in Maryland, and the Federalists had been routed with dreadful slaughter. On the heels of this death-dampening news came on another courier with the news that the Keystone in the arch of the Union had been replaced, and that a pitched battle had been fought between the Federalists and the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and that the former were overthrown, and six or eight thousand slaughtered; close to this intelligence, followed one from Ohio, with the news that a pitched battle had been fought, and the shipplaster Governor had been overthrown, and upwards of fourteen thousand of his Federal troops inhumanly and indiscriminately slaughtered, and his whole Conservative troops cut off, not one man of this self-styled "Spartan band," was left to take the news of the sad disaster to Lancaster; close on this disaster followed the news from South Carolina, New Jersey, with the melancholy intelligence of the almost entire overthrow of Federalism in both these States, in the latter, over a thousand Federalists were put to the sword; last, though not last, came a courier from Delaware, bearing the proud banner of Democracy, with the inscription of victory, and the overthrow of Federalism! Federalism was overcome. The knees of the beechanians, Belshazzar, like, smote together. The air sickened; dumbness and horror reigned; the wine cup dropped from the pale and quivering lip; the Euphrates was turned from her channel; the Persian troops marched in dryshod; the walls were demolished, the citadel seized, and the city of Federalism was destroyed, and its citizens put to the sword! How does this prostitution compare with the vain boasting of the Federalists one year before, and how very insignificant is the small and temporary Federal victory in New York, when compared with such a succession of triumphs, gained upon principle, and under the board stripes of the banner of Democracy.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. PRENTISS], after attempting to expose what he supposes to be corruption of this Government, says that they grow out of the maxim and the watchword, that to the victors belong the spoils. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BELL] says that no reformation can be expected while there are so many hungry expectants. There is not a day nor an hour that passes but we hear some taunt about the spoils party, hungry expectants, office holders, the army office of holders, etc. Sir, I think I once before was compelled to notice this hypocritical whining about office holders. What do gentlemen mean when they talk about the army of office holders?—Are there more officers than are wanted to manage the Government? Then let them be pointed out and removed. If gentlemen, who are constantly harping about office holders, know of any superfluous ones, they are bound, in duty to themselves and to their country, by the nature of office, and the oath they have taken to discharge the duties of the office, to point them out, and to take such order as would cause the instant removal of such worthless drones upon the public store-house. Is the number of officers too great? Are they derelict in duty? or are their salaries too high? All these evils can be removed if they exist; and I invite gentlemen, who are evaporating so much of the public money by denouncing the office holders, the spoils party, the hungry expectants, etc. to point out the evils specifically, and recommend the remedy. I will be foremost in carrying that remedy into immediate practice. But, sir, I am inclined to think that constant

and incessant yelp about office holders does not grow out of the fact that such evils, as I have represented, exist. It is because the Democracy have the ascendancy, and the Federalists cannot occupy all the offices, and all the spoils themselves. This is the cause of all the Federal whinnying about office holders and spoils party.

What is the course of the Federalists when and where they have the ascendancy? So far as my experience goes in my State, the Federalists clear the chess board of every man who is tainted with Democracy, whenever they have the ascendancy, when it can be done without prejudice to their party. I have been informed that, under the late Federal-Ritter power, almost every Democrat went by the board, who came under the Federal control, even down to the laborers on the public works. I may be in error; if so, some gentleman from Pennsylvania can correct me. I have little doubt but that the Federal reformation system will be carried to the full extent in New York, during the short time the new powers will be permitted to flutter in that State.

But, sir, let us examine this subject with a becoming care. Such has been the constant murmuring about the office holders, and the spoils party, that many of the honest and unsuspecting people of this country—not only think that there are ten officers for one that is necessary, but that they are devouring the substance of the people, but that all the officers of this Government belong to the democratic party. Such was the impression made upon my mind by the continual charge kept up by the Opposition,—I have recently taken some pains to examine how that matter stands, and, by information furnished me, which, I think, may be relied upon with tolerable certainty, the Federalists are the spoils party. There may be some errors on both sides of the calculation, but the errors on one side will probably neutralise or off-set the other. Here is a table consisting of two columns, one headed Federalists and the other Democrats; each represent the Department with the aggregate number of officers of the party to which they belong, and the aggregate amount of salaries paid to the officers and clerks, including the heads of Departments. But, sir, lest I should be misunderstood, it is proper to remark that I have no apology to offer for the office holders. I would rather be a comfortable and easy office holder, than a hungry lean office seeker. I think the former far preferable to the latter.

I. AND OFFICE.			
Federalists.	Amount.	Democrats.	Amount.
50	\$56,200	181	\$239,148
GENERAL POST OFFICE.			
11	14,600	48	65,980
25	31,200	2	85,074
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
10	12,000	15	19,450
24	27,050	none	
13	12,250	4	7,600
9	12,300	2	1,950
6	4,500	11	14,400
12	16,000	5	5,900
2	9,500	3	10,550
8	11,700	1	1,150
3	11,700	3	200
3	2,800	1	4,650
10	37,800	4	10,285
103 Aggregate.	\$269,065	181	\$239,148
In favor Federalists.	\$29,925		

The War, Navy, and Patent Office Departments are not embraced in this estimate: I feel assured that, in those Departments there will be found to be a large majority of Federalists with proportionate salaries. I have no doubt but a large proportion of the United States judiciary, officers of the army and navy, and other United States officers, are opposed to the Administration. I have assurances for what I say from those who speak the truth, and understand what they say. As a portion of this information, I ask leave to read a letter and answer which I hold in my hand:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 17, 1835.

Dear Sir: If not inconsistent with any rule you may have laid down for your official or political conduct, I would be pleased if you would inform me

1st, Of the number of postmasters in the U. States.

2d, The aggregate amount of salary they receive in the year.

3d, What proportion of them are supporters of the present Administration.

Should it not be in your power to answer this last interrogatory with accuracy, inform me what you suppose to be the probable number.

I am yours, with high respect,

A. DUNCAN.
Hon. A. KENDALL, Postmaster General.

To this communication I received the following answer.

Washington, January 17, 1835.

Sir: I perceive no objection to answering unofficially your letter of the 16th instant. I,

therefore, annex replies to your several interrogatories.

1. "What number of postmasters there are in the United States?"

The number of postmasters in the United States, on the first day of December last, was 12,563.

2. "The aggregate amount of salary they receive in the year?"

The compensation of postmasters for the year ending with the 30th June, 1835, varied little from \$921,034.

3. "What proportion of them are supporters of the present Administration?"

I have not information which will enable me to classify the postmasters politically. Altho' in making appointments friends of the Administration are preferred to enemies, when their politics are known, there are many cases in which the Department has no information on the subject, and it institutes no inquiries into the politics of incumbents. It is believed, however, that more than half the postmasters of the United States are politically opposed to the Administration.

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. A. DUNCAN.

Sir, who are the spoils party? Who are they who are revelling, rioting and luxuriating upon the toil of the people? Who are the spoils party? Who the army of office holders and the hungry expectants? This table and these communications answer all these questions. Will the Democratic party be again taunted with these epithets? They convey a base falsehood in their application. Will the good sense and moral character of the American people be again insulted with the promulgation of a base slander upon them, and an insidious falsehood upon those whom they have selected to manage their Government? The Administration is denounced daily for removing persons from office "for opinion's sake," and there was loud and boisterous complaint, I am told, by the whigs of New York, because Mr. Van Buren did not renominate the base and infamous Swartwout. He being a Conservative, it was said he was proscribed for "opinion's sake." Sir, this table shows that the charge of proscription is as false as it is unjust. I look upon General Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's indulgence, while in office, to their political enemies, as their greatest fault. There is no reason why the enemies to the Democratic party and the Democratic principles should hold a large majority of the offices, and receive a greater amount of the emoluments of office than the Democracy themselves, whose Administration it is, and to whom the Government belongs. I say I think both General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have been derelict in duty in this matter, both to their friends and to their country.

I think in this charge I am correct. The table which I have exhibited shows the facts upon which I made it to be true. I am sustained in the principle by high authority.

I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the General Government is pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements is certain.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This is high authority; but I have still higher authority for the ground I take, and it is the authority of a majority of the American people. Patriotism guides the Democracy in this country, and in every other, in the exercise of the elective franchise. Our executive and our representative officers are elected upon principle. Motives of patriotism are the ruling principles with the Democracy; they are not blind followers of men; they are unlike their political enemies; they do not carry their patriotism in their pockets, nor does their loyalty consist in blind attachment and slavish devotion to associated wealth.

When, in 1828, General Jackson was elected President, the ticket that elected him had at its head the representation of the hickory broom, with the following words: "To sweep the Augean stable." This was significant of a wish on the part of the people to have swept from office those who were opposed to the Democratic principles and institutions of our country and amounted to instructions to displace from office all whose "political tenets" were adverse to the policy and measures of the Democratic Administration, which that ticket was intended to, and did, establish. I repeat, that the indulgence shown at the expense of principle, and the will of the people, by General Jackson, to his political enemies, constituted with me the greatest objection to his administration.

True this forbearance flowed from the goodness of his nature. It is not uncommon to see some of our greatest and best men sacrifice the higher and more valuable qualities of the head to the passion and sympathies of the heart. Sir, the Augean stable ought to have been swept, and if the hickory broom was insufficient, the river Alphons should have been turned from its channel for that purpose. If Federalists are to hold a majority of all the offices in

this Government, using, as they do, the means of the Government to advance their corrupt federal principles, how are your Democratic institutions to be perpetuated, and your principles maintained. Sir, I believe, with General Washington, that no President ought to bring into office a man who is opposed to the leading measures of his Administration. It is political suicide, and for the same reason it is a duty that every Democratic President owes to his election, to his principles, to the party who sustain him, and to his country, to remove those from office whose principles are opposed to the leading measures which he may have been elected to carry out. I think great vigilance in this respect is due from the Chief Magistrate; and if he is sincere in his principles, and deems them of the same importance, that the people did when they elected him, it is a part of his duty, and a part of the oath he has taken to faithfully discharge it. Sir, I would like to see clean work in this business; I would like to see the Augean stable swept of all the federal corruptions which have been accumulating for many years; and which, so long as they are permitted to remain, annoy and impede every other Administration, calculated to advance the interests of Democracy, the liberty of the people, and to perpetuate the sovereignty of the States.

But, sir, I come now to speak of the charges of corruption, profligacy, panic, and ruin, which have been rung in our ears until our hearing has been wounded and our stomach nauseated. This howl of panic, ruin, and corruption, has been a standing mean used by the federalists from the commencement of this Government to this time. It is a howl like that of no beast on the face of the earth but that which makes it. It is the howl of the demagogue, and is used for the purposes of political deception. It varies in tone. It is sometimes boisterous and terrific; it is sometimes more like the piteous and deceptive cry of the crocodile. It varies with the causes that operate upon the demagogues who make it. Sometimes it proceeds from a robust political desperado, but more generally from the lean, lingering, lack office seekers; and the time was when this howl had some effect with the people; but their howl of corruption, corruption! has become like the cry of wolf, wolf! The people know the object, and by whom the howl is made. They give it no attention. The charge of corruption, panic and profligacy, and its repetition, constituted one half that was said by the opposition at the last and the extra session, and cost the people of this Government more than Stephen Girard's estate was worth at his death. These charges against the Administration were considered and investigated by the people, and with a full knowledge of the facts upon which they were founded, and with a discriminating mind, and a sound judgment, which rarely ever errs, when unclouded by falsehood or undecieved by misrepresentation, have expressed a deliberate opinion, through the ballot boxes, that the charges of corruption, profligacy and panic, are false. They are a base slander upon the Administration, and a libel upon the people, so far as panic is concerned, and made for political effect, to advance Federalism. But, sir, it is time for me to raise the general issue with the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss], and to present such facts as will sustain my plea.—The gentleman, in the outset of his long speech, said that there were corruptions and base frauds committed by the officers of the Government, and that the Administration and the heads of Departments were cognisant of them, connived at them and participated in them, and were morally involved in all the guilt and crime connected with them. This was his declaration; and that he would present such an array of facts in support of his charges, that no one dare contradict him, nor deny the charges that he had thus publicly, and from his place, made. Now, sir, I, on behalf of the Administration, join issue with the gentleman, and plead the general issue "not guilty."

I have seen and heard the "array of facts" which the gentleman has brought forward to sustain the charges contained in his declaration, and I heard with patience and attention the gentleman's comments upon his array of facts; and I dare say the charges are not sustained. I dare say that the Administration or the heads of Departments thereof, are not "guilty." I admit that abuses have existed, and frauds upon the Government committed by some of its officers. But I dare say the Administration, or the heads of Departments thereof, were not cognisant of them—did not connive at them—did not connive at them, and are not morally involved in the guilt connected with them; all these I dare say, and there are some other things I dare say. I dare say that more faithful, economical, and prudent Executive officers, so far as the heads of Departments are concerned, never administered this Government, than those of the present Administration. I dare say two thirds of all the public defaulters and fraudulent speculators, from the commencement of the Government to this time, and particularly in this and the last Administrations, were Federalists in principle, as they were secondaries in practice, and violent opposers of the Democratic principles, party, and administrations. [See Fourth Page.]

known the place or places to which such
quisition shall be sent.

J. HARVEY

To the Hon. RUFUS MCINTIRE,
GUSTAVUS G. CUSHMAN,
THOMAS BARTLETT, and
EBENEZER WEBSTER, Esq's.

cannot be proved. Merits, morals, integrity, and of the hundredth individual who is appointed to office, who may have a portion of the control of the public revenue. He must rely upon the recommendation of those who are acquainted with the applicant, and upon the Senate, who confirm his nominations, and who have fifty times the opportunity to know the qualifications of the nominees that the President has: their body consisting of that number, and their practical acquaintance coextensive with the Union.

The gentleman, to support his broad and unqualified charges of corruption and fraud, relied upon the defalcations of three individuals. Their names, offices, and locations were as follows, viz: Spencer, receiver at Fort Wayne, Harris and Boyd, receivers in Mississippi, and Linn, in Illinois. In order to know the facts about these public officers, I addressed the following note to the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 28, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The President's Message is now under consideration in Committee of the Whole. Much blame is attached by the Opposition to the Administration, and particularly to your Department, (Treasury,) in consequence of some defalcations which appear in some of your official reports. The names of Spencer, receiver at Fort Wayne, Harris and Boyd, receivers in Mississippi, and Linn, in Illinois, are principally relied on.

Will you have the goodness to inform me, by letter, what amount has been eventually lost by these officers? Your early attention to this request will oblige me, as I may find it necessary to make some reply to the unqualified abuse that is now poured forth upon the Administration and the Democratic party.

Very respectfully, A. DUNCAN.

LEWIS WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the above, I received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1838.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 28th inst. I would observe, that in the document No. 11, sent to the House of Representatives on January 1st, Mr. Harris, the receiver in note No. 38, is stated to have paid part of his balance, and the remainder to be well secured.

In Mr. Boyd's case, it is understood that the

while the Government exists, and while frail man continues to administer it. It is contrary to human nature, and to all human experience, to suppose that this vast political fabric should be managed, in all its various and complicated interests and duties, without abuses; and all that can be done to secure the Government and the people from such abuses and frauds as have been practised, and to provide against subsequent abuses, is to remove the causes that have existed, and to establish such additional checks as will be most likely to secure a faithful and honest administration of the Government in all its parts; at least, so far as human weakness, frailty, and temptation, will permit. I think these will be paramount duties to idle declamation, and that unlimited pouring forth of bitter vituperation, and unqualified abuse, for party purposes and President making.

In relation to the defalcations in financial trusts, the causes seem to have had their origin and existence, in part, in the banking system, and the connection of the Government with the banks. It seems to me this must be conceded by all who have honestly investigated the subject. Why, then, do those who are opposed to this Administration, denounce it in such unqualified terms, as the cause of all the abuses now presented by the official reports of defalcations, as well of this Administration and the defaulters under it, as those which have gone before it, for which it is neither morally nor politically responsible? Sir, we can retort.—I ask, who was it that introduced the banking system into this country in a national sense?—Alexander Hamilton. Who was he? One of the leaders of the Federal party. What party is it, and what party has it been, by which it has been kept up? The Federal party. To what party have the principal defaulters belonged? To the Federal party. I say, under what Administrations have the greatest amount of defalcations occurred? Not this, nor the one which preceded it. Sir, I propose now to expose the names of those who belong to the party are now crying corruption, so loud and so long, in concord with the cry of panic, with which we have been so long greeted. And, sir, if I should open the tombs, break down the ramparts of ancient grave yards, and dig, hyena like, into the grave, and disrobe the dead,

res, sir the banks can defraud and bankrupt the Government. Whig collectors, whig receivers, and whig disbursers, can rob the Government of any amount, and whig muteness and silence reigns, more especially if that robbery be perpetrated under a Federal Administration. Beside the indulgence and time given before to the banks, as deposit agents, from May to October, 1837, for \$2,000,000 at first, and then for 5 or \$6,000,000, the Treasury Department gave time and indulgence to numerous merchants, on duty bonds, during the same period, for near five millions more, though all were in default to the Government. This was in the exercise of a sound and legal discretion, and proved in the end beneficial to the United States. I say Congress sanctioned this in September, 1837, and extended the indulgence still longer. Both of these happened after real, ascertained defaults, and were not previously, like the short time taken by the Department and the President, exercising the same legal and sound discretion in the case of some receivers, to inquire if a real default had occurred, and if the money would not, without suit, be deposited as ordered. Yet the hue and cry is, that the last is impeachable, but the first is right!!!

(To be Continued.)

(Deferred Articles.)

A Band of Heroes. The Carlist General, or rather butcher, Cabrera, after the affair of Mocella, commanded 80 sergeants of the division of Pardinas, to step out of the ranks, and offered them the alternative of being shot or taking service with Don Carlos. 'We prefer dying,' was their reply. Cabrera immediately ordered them to be shot ten by ten, in the hope that the sight of the execution of their comrades would shake the firmness of the survivors.—Every time a platoon of these heroic sergeants was laid to the ground by the balls of the savage band, Cabrera had his terrible question addressed to the next platoon. 'Will you take service for our Lord and King Don Carlos?' and the same answer, 'We prefer dying,' was unanimously returned. The names of these 80 sergeants ought to be written in letters of gold on the front of all the military establishment of Spain.

A man in Fall River had a goose stolen from him last week which he and owned twenty years! A real tough 'un.

In Senate, Feb. 8, 1839. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. JOB PRINCE, Pres't

Feb. 8, 1839. Approved.

STATE OF MAINE.

Secretary's Office, }
Augusta, Feb. 8, 1839. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

AUGUST A. R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

Mr. ERYA.—The eruptions of Etna were active and increasing in the end of October.—The lava ran down the mountain in a subterranean channel, formed of the ancient consolidated lava, 800 feet long and over 60 broad and 15 feet high. Near the crater where it is open to view, it forms a cascade of liquid fire. The mountaineers walk fearlessly over this buried stream of fire which they discern shining through the crevices beneath their feet. Ashes and stones are vomited up sometimes in clouds to obscure the sky. The detonations are often heard and felt as far off as Massina. Much destruction is anticipated.

There is nothing in this world so much to be deprecated as the villain who defames your character for pecuniary interest.

The notorious George W. Dixon, has been arrested at New-York, on the charge of three criminal libels, on the affidavits of the brothers Alintura. He was held to bail in \$9000, and the woman, Miller, long time the keeper of a brothel, became his bail, she having sworn to the possession of nine hundred real estate, worth \$100,000.

They Royal William brought out 8000 letters, the United States 5500, and the Wellington 1500.

Some remorseless scoundrels, says the Boston Times, are continually hinting to the President to get married—just as though he had not trouble enough on his hands already!

Matthias, the prophet, was recently lynched at Little Rock, Arkansas. The lads caught him, and shaved off his beard. They had no right to do even that.

The editor of the Boston Times says that nothing makes him outrageously foolish sooner than starvation. The Overseers should keep their eye upon his bread basket.